

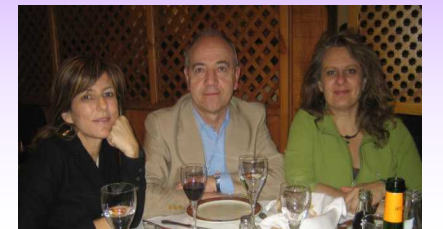
# Impact of OAI protocol in Spain, Portugal and Latin America



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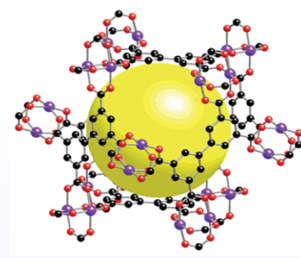
## Introduction

The open access to scientific information is currently some kind of a hot potato in the university and research centres environments (Barrueco & Subirats, 2003).

This poster studies the current state of the development of OAI repositories in Spain, Portugal and Latin America with two objectives:

- First, to provide a **map of the status** of all kinds of initiatives OAI;
- Second, deepening the **search for indicators** to measure the data distribution efficiency.

Spain, Portugal and Latin America are united by historical, cultural and linguistic ties



## Materials and Method

In May 2006 a compilation was made using ROAR, OpenArchives & OpenDOAR.

Oliver & Swain (2006), as well as other sources. The results of the analysis were stored in a database. Finally a brief survey was sent to the two most important Spanish mailing lists in the area of Library and Information Science and Open Access, respectively: [Iwetel] & [OS-Repositories].

## References

- Barrueco, J.M. & Subirats, I. (2003). [Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting \(OAI-PMH\): descripción, funciones y aplicación de un protocolo](http://eprints.rclis.org/archive/00000177/). *El Profesional de la Información* 12, 2, 99-106. <http://eprints.rclis.org/archive/00000177/>
- Fernández, I. (2005). *El impacto de los archivos de e-prints en la comunicación científica entre investigadores españoles: CSIC aceptación y uso*. Madrid: FESABID.
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## Results

The total number of actions identified is 150. Among these are counted not only data and services providers, but also projects related to the implementation of the OAI-PMH (like emailing list...). About 20 repositories still in an embryonic state were identified.

Country	Records distributed (r)	Nº of DP and OA Journals	Medium size of repositories (ms)	Index of efficiency (ms/2.931) x 1000	GDP 2006* (billion US\$)	Index of development in OA (r/GDP) x 1000
Argentina	1.814	3	605	206,3	212.595	8,5
Brazil	110.632	42	2.634	898,7	1.067.710	103,6
Chile	16.174	3	5.391	1839,4	145.845	110,9
Colombia	3.967	3	1.322	451,2	135.883	29,2
Costa Rica	9.274	3	3.091	1054,7	21.466	432,0
Cuba	7.176	1	7.176	2448,3	30.690	233,8
Spain	155.656	33	4.717	1609,3	1.231.733	126,4
Mexico	4.763	7	680	232,1	840.012	5,7
Peru	1.744	4	436	148,8	93.045	18,7
Portugal	16.993	8	2.124	724,7	194.790	87,2
Uruguay	7	1	7	2,4	19.127	0,4
Venezuela	26	4	7	2,2	181.608	0,1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328.226</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2.931</b>		<b>4.174.504</b>	

Relation between the economic development and the penetration of the OAI:

**Efficiency Index** measures the dissemination level of the country

**Index of Development** measures the effort of each country

\*International Monetary Fund (except Cuba) <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2007/02/weodata/index.aspx>

Some kind of OA activity has been identified in twelve Latin American countries, all –except Cuba, Costa Rica and Uruguay- with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) higher than US\$93,000 billion in 2006. On the other hand, 24 countries (all with a GDP lower than US\$41,000 -- most of them small Caribbean and Central American countries) have no OA activity at all.

## Conclusions

Strategies may be designed to obtain the maximum advantages of the efforts invested in e-science.

According to Oliver & Swain (2006) the aim of monitoring "...for growth in numbers of repositories, their compilations and content development, the services they provide, their acceptance and use by scholars, and their impact on scholarship" has been only partially possible.

By analyzing the indicators used, we better approach to the real meaning of the OA development in countries with different scientific cultures and economies. The results obtained allow us to get further insights on their situations.